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EXTRAPOLATION:
A SCIENCE - FICTION
NEWSLETTER

An Annotated Checklist
of
American Science-Fiction
1880 - 1915

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FROM THE LAUNCHING PAD

This is the first issue of Extrapolation, intended to serve as the biannual newsletter of the MLA Conference on science-fiction. It is being prepared for distribution before the meeting at Chicago so that members of the Conference may both approve and/or modify its basic plan and select an editor and editorial committee to serve for at least the next several years.

The increasing number of studies of science-fiction in the various journals, as well as the very existence of the Conferences, indicates the developing interest in the genre. Yet from last year's discussion and from a survey of recent articles, the lack of agreement concerning even the definition of science-fiction also becomes apparent. Four principal problems face anyone wishing to undertake a study of the genre. First, the lack of accurate, cumulative bibliographies of both science-fiction works themselves and articles about s-f. Second, the lack of generally accepted criteria by which to judge the effectiveness of the individual work (The view that one judges s-f by the same standards as one judges any fiction has merit as far as it goes, but it also seems to dodge the essential question, doesn't it?). Third, the need for a comprehensive history of the genre -- British, Continental, American -- with studies of sources and influences. (At best such a history exists only piecemeal at this time, being particularly strong, perhaps, in certain periods of English literature.) Fourth, the need for extensive study of the relationship between science-fiction and the science of its own period; that is, the need for study of the popular concepts of science and the scientist of any one period as reflected through science-fiction.

No newsletter or single publication will ever be a panacea, but Extrapolation will hope to provide a continuing and unifying publication in which those interested in the genre may exchange "notes and queries", find annotated checklists, and publish articles on both past and present science-fiction. Its typical format will include a featured article; a cumulative, annotated bibliography of books and articles about s-f; a second, shorter article; letters, comments, arguments, et al; and annotated bibliographies of s-f works from the various periods. (One such bibliographical study that is needed is a listing and description of s-f stories appearing in American magazines during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.)

Such a project needs the suggestions, contributions, and criticism of everyone interested in science-fiction and the MLA Conferences.

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MAJOR TRENDS IN AMERICAN SCIENCE-FICTION : 1880--1915

Perhaps the chief significance of American science-fiction at the turn of the present century lies in the degree to which it reflected the diverse reactions of the public imagination to science itself. During that period a single generation of technicians, of engineers, typified by Thomas Edison, himself the hero of such a novel as Garrett P. Serviss' Edison's Conquest of Mars (1898), transformed America into an industrial society having the basic forms of our modern necessities -- electric lights, radios, autos, airplanes, machine guns, and inside plumbing. The public imagination, as reflected in the popular magazines and popular fiction, either adored or hated that science. Certain writers, such as Serviss, Stewart Edward White, Frank Stockton, and Hugo Gernsback, created the scientist as a heroic figure who became, often literally, the savior of society, as in Serviss' The Second Deluge (1912) and Simon Newcomb's His Wisdom: The Defender (1900). The novels of this group focused upon some "wonderful invention", some ultimate energy, some ultimate weapon, or some technocratic state which would bring about "Man's Machine-made Millenium," to cite the title of the lead article in Cosmopolitan for November 1908. Some of these writers created a simple formula: science plus socialism equals utopia.

Only a few writers, like Jack London, forecast a troubled future, although in his The Iron Heel (1907) and The Scarlet Plague (1919) science plays a secondary role to economic forces. Moreover, only one writer openly satirized scientific achievement--Robert W. Chambers in The Green Mouse (1910) and Police! (1915).

The opponents of the new science, with its Darwinism and its psychology which threatened the traditional Mosaic cosmogony, sought any escape possible. Making use of the imaginary voyage primarily, or of a pseudo-historical narrative laid in prehistoric times, these writers divided themselves into two groups. The first drew upon the increasing interest in geology, archeology, and exploration to people the far corners of the world with the remnants of some lost race which had preserved or developed a utopian state. For example, in his The Great White Way (1901), Albert Bigelow Paine calls the agrarian society found in the Antarctic "The Land of Heart's Desire", and says of its inhabitants who have developed telepathy, "They regard with sorrowful distrust our various mechanical contrivances," (p. 258) Although some lost race novels serve as a vehicle in which to defend or attack varieties of socialism, as in Henry S. Drayton's In Oudemoon (1900) and David M. Parry's The Scarlet Empire (1906), more of the writers sought to find some Edenic homeland which would somehow force a reconciliation between "Genesis" and "geology." In Geyserland 9262 B.C. (1908) Richard Hatfield declared that he drew upon the theories of the Frenchman Joseph Alphonse Adhemar, particularly his concept of the false rotary motion of the earth, in order to explain the fossils found in Greenland and thereby to discover the Edenic continent; in The Smoky God (1908) Willis George Emerson created a Symmesian inner-world as the Edenic homeland; in The New Northland (1915) Louis P. Gratacap also found "the Arctic north .. the procreant cradle of ALL LIFE" (pp. 50-51), now inhabited in part by a race descended from Hebrew origin. To substantiate such a vision as these novelists had, although no direct influence can be shown, there was the authority of such a scholarly work as William F. Warren's Paradise Found (Boston, Houghton-Mifflin, 1885), in which Warren examined "all procurable data" and concluded that the "true, original Eden" ex-

isted on "the now lost Miocene continent which then surrounded the north pole." (p. 106) Other writers seized upon the myth of Atlantis, revived by Ignatius Donnelly in his Atlantis: The Antediluvian World (1882), although that homeland did not become widely popular until toward the end of the period. So widely popular was this concern for the Arctic that in 1909 shortly after Peary's discovery of the pole, the Cosmopolitan could publish "A Ms. Found in a Ketchup Bottle", which reported "a new angle on the old pole."

As the period progressed, however -- and probably as a result of the influence of Rider Haggard -- more and more of the lost race novels abandoned theology and socialism in favor of love and an adventure story.

The second group of writers who opposed the new science was sired by John Fiske's Cosmic Philosophy (1874) out of Madame Blavatsky's revelations. Again, going to the science of their day, they took Schiaparelli's announcement in 1877 of his discovery of "canals" on Mars as the cornerstone by which to transform the traditional voyage to the moon into an interplanetary voyage. These writers changed Fiske's concept of progressive development into the doctrine of parallel evolution, whereby all of the worlds of the solar system went through all of the geological ages of the earth. In addition, mysticism reigned supreme in the novels. For example, in Daybreak (1896) James Cowan solved what he regarded as "the astronomical difficulty in theology" by having Christ incarnated on every planet. In Gustavus W. Pope's A Journey to Mars (1894) and Mark Wicks' To Mars Via the Moon (1911) a civilization in advance of earth's despite the absence of machines has developed on Mars, and its citizens tell the earthmen that earth is merely passing through a stage before it attains higher, spiritual achievements. Ray Bradbury was some forty years late; in Louis P. Gratacap's The Certainty of a Future Life on Mars (1903), Mars was, literally, heaven. Despite their emphasis upon mysticism, however, these novels cannot be dismissed from the ranks of science-fiction. The first chapters of Wicks' To Mars Via the Moon read like a textbook on astronomy; in his dedication to Percival Lowell, Wicks explains that this effect was intentional. He hoped to "appeal to a more numerous class" by writing "a narrative of events which might be supposed to occur in the course of an actual voyage to Mars"; in addition, "Every endeavor has been made to ensure that this scientific information shall be thoroughly accurate so that in this respect the book may be referred to with as much confidence as any ordinary textbook." (pp. ix-x) Once Wicks brings his characters to Mars, he abandons science for mysticism. Among the "Martians" watching the ship's landing, the hero discovers his deceased son. Once again Mars was heaven.

By and large, the science in these stories reflected the specific interests of the period. Moreover, the genre was plagued with conventions, for the writers were highly imitative. The most vivid example of the dependence of the writers upon actual events may be seen in Schiaparelli's canals of Mars; not until his announcement was the traditional voyage to the moon abandoned in favor of interplanetary voyages. Again, not until Nicola Tesla proclaimed that he had received intelligible signals from Mars did fictional attempts to communicate with that planet begin. The interest in geology and archeology -- as well as polar exploration -- created the "lost race" motif.

Four areas dominated the "wonderful inventions": communication, transportation, metallurgy, and military ordnance. For a time electricity was enshrined as the ultimate form of energy; then radium and radioactive substances

replaced it. The search for an "ultimate" energy and an "ultimate" metal became a fixed part of science-fiction. In the "future war" motif the standard plot turned upon the discovery of an "ultimate" weapon just in time to save the U.S. from defeat. Yet significantly, the genre gave most of its attention to aircraft and submarines, both of which existed in experimental form at the turn of the century. Still, in The Great War Syndicate (1889) Frank Stockton describes jet-propulsion and a cloud resembling the atomic cloud, while Arthur Train's The Man Who Rocked the Earth (1915) contains a description of radiation sickness. For the most part, however, the novelists omitted or dismissed technical details in favor of generalized descriptions of "gadgets" and broad underlying theories.

The literary quality of these works is, with few exceptions, inferior. At best the characters are two-dimensional. The dramatic conflict is usually stated in terms of a stalwart, wooden hero against innumerable natural hazards and/or assorted villains. As the period progressed, the plot more often centered about the obstacles which kept the hero -- scientist, explorer, or naval officer -- and heroine -- most often a princess or priestess -- apart. Despite this lack of literary merit, however, American science-fiction of the period deserves attention, for it mirrors the conflicts and speculations arising from the impact of scientific accomplishment and theory upon the popular imagination. By and large, whether advocates or opponents of the new science, its writers created a single dream -- the dream of some kind of paradise somewhere, be it a technocratic state of the future, a survival from some ancient "golden age", or an extraterrestrial paradise.

AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF AMERICAN SCIENCE-FICTION: 1880-1915

The following checklist is not definitive. Intentionally excluded are the series of juveniles by such writers as Victor Appleton, Roy Rockwood, and Lu Senarens. Although several Canadian or European-born authors who published exclusively in the United States have been included, they provide the exceptions. By and large the authors are Americans by birth. This arbitrary policy therefore excludes from the checklist the many titles by foreign authors, particularly British, which were issued in the United States during the period under consideration. Novels published under a pseudonym have been alphabetized under the pseudonym; the real name of the author is given in the notation.

- Adams, Frederick Upham. President John Smith: The Story of a Peaceful Revolution. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr and Company, 1897. Socialist utopia; science incidental.
- Adams, Samuel Hopkins. The Flying Death. New York: The McClure Company, 1908. A mystery in which the murderer is identified as a pteranodon, a prehistoric flying reptile. Much attention given the investigations of the scientist, Professor Ravenden, and the rationale for the survival of prehistoric creatures, both of the sea and the air.
- Aldrich, Thomas Bailey. The Queen of Sheba and My Cousin the Colonel. Boston: J. R. Osgood and Company, 1877. "The Queen of Sheba" appears to be the progenitor of those 'case studies' centering upon the amnesia or similar psychological malady of the heroine. It is discussed by a doctor in the psychological terms of the day, though to a lesser degree than later stories.
- Astor, John Jacob. A Journey in Other Worlds. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1894. Journey to Jupiter and Saturn, employing Percy Greg's 'apergy'. Novel opens with a utopian description of earth in 2000 A.D. Mysticism dominates the visit to Saturn.
- Balmer, Edwin and William MacHarg. The Achievements of Luther Trant. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company, 1910. Trant is a psychologist turned detective. Preface notes that the theories, methods, and tests employed have a factual basis. First use in fiction of the lie detector.
- Barnes, James. The Unpardonable War. New York and London: The Macmillan Company, 1904. A war between Britain and America won eventually by means of an electrical device which explodes gunpowder. Description of an instrument like radar. Contains bitter attack on 'yellow journalism' and pro-labor politics.
- Barney, John Stewart. L.P.M.: The End of the Great War. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915. The American scientist Edestone /'!_7 undertakes a campaign to defeat the warring nations with his advanced weapons. After victory he calls an authoritarian world government ruled by "the Aristocracy of Intelligence."
- Barton, Samuel. The Battle of the Swash and the Capture of Canada. New York: Charles T. Dillingham, 1888. A future war between American and Britain won eventually by means of self-destroying torpedo boats that annihilate the British navy.

Beale, Charles Willing. The Secret of the Earth. New York and London: F. T. Neely, 1899.. Lost race of ancients in a Symmesian world inside the earth.

Beatty, John. The Alcohuans. Columbus, Ohio: McClelland and Company, 1902. Pseudo-historical romance recounting the adventures of a tenth century Viking with the Moundbuilders and in the Toltec empire.

Bellamy, Edward. The Blindman's World and Other Stories. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin and Company, 1898. "To Whom This May Come" features an unknown race which has mastered telepathy. On a nameless Pacific island they have created a utopia. Introduction to volume is by William Dean Howells.

Dr. Heidenhoff's Process. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1880. A case study in which the doctor has perfected a machine which erases from the mind the memory of any evil deeds a person may have done. Much on repentance and Christian forgiveness. Process is described in terms of psychological and physiological theories of the time.

Equality. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1897. Utopia with science incidental.

Looking Backward: A.D. 2000-1887. Boston: Ticknor and Company, 1888. Utopian, science incidental.

Bennet, Robert Ames. Thyra: A Romance of the Polar Pit. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1901. Lost race; Vikings at the north pole. Balloon voyage, with reference to Andrée.

Bierbower, Austin. From Monkey to Man, or Society in the Tertiary Age. Chicago: Dibble Publishing Company, 1894. A pseudo-historical romance dealing with the earliest cavemen and providing supposedly scientific bases for various Christian beliefs. For example, the struggle between the apemen and snakes explains how the snake became a symbol of evil. Oncoming glaciers forced the apemen from their fruitful valley, which they remembered as a kind of paradise, or Eden.

Bierce, Ambrose. Can Such Things Be? New York: The Cassell Publishing Company, 1893.

Tales of Soldiers and Civilians. San Francisco: E.L.G. Steele, 1891. Many of Bierce's stories are important because of their dramatization of fear. Of particular significance are "The Secret of Macarger's Gulch" and "A Tough Tussle", in which he speaks of fear of the supernatural as an inherited psychological trait. "A Watcher by the Dead" and "The Suitable Surroundings" set up experiments to prove the existence of this fear and establish a plot often imitated. "The Man and the Snake" implies racial memory by the nature of the hallucination. In short, his stories reflect current psychological theory. In addition, "The Damned Thing" is explained in scientific terms -- light of a wavelength the human eye cannot see.

Birkmaier, Elizabeth G. Poseidon's Paradise. San Francisco: Clemens Publishing Company, 1892. Apparently the earliest American pseudo-historical romance to use the Atlantean setting. A record of the war between Atlantis and Pelasgia, the latter ruled by King Deucalion. After Atlantis sinks, Deucalion lays the foundation for the Hellenic civilization.

Blot, Thomas. The Man From Mars. San Francisco: Bacon and Company, 1891. By metempsychosis or teleportation a Martian appears on earth. The novel describes a utopian Martian civilization during a conversation between the Martian and a hermit.

Bradshaw, William Richard. The Goddess of Atvatabar. Boston and New York: J.F. Douthitt, 1892. Lost race in a Symmesian world. Much magic and mysticism. Perhaps most significant for the introduction by Julian Hawthorne, in which he condemns the recent school of realism headed by Zola and Tolstoy and suggests that the future of literature lies with such romances as Bradshaw's.

Brown, Joseph M. Astyanax: An Epic Romance of Ilion, Atlantis and Amaraca. New York: Broadway Publishing Company, 1907. A pseudo-historical romance of prehistory, in which the stage is cluttered with Trojans, Assyrians, Atlanteans, and "Amaracans". The hero, a Trojan prince, travels widely and wins both wars and a princess, thereby becoming ruler of the western kingdom.

Burgess, Gelett. The White Cat. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1907. Transitional. A villainous doctor summons up the evil alter ego of the heroine by hypnosis. Much attention to ritual of hypnotism but not so much psychological theory as later novels.

Burland, Harris. The Princess Thora. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company, 1904. Pseudonym for John Harris-Burland. Lost race; Norman-French in the Arctic.

Chambers, Robert William. The Green Mouse. New York and London: D. Appleton and Company, 1910. Satirical of scientific invention. A "wireless apparatus" guarantees happy marriage by intercepting and matching psychical waves.

Police! New York and London: D. Appleton and Company, 1915. Short stories satirize the scientist.

Some Ladies in Haste. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1908. The hero, a student of mental suggestion, causes people to fall in love by post-hypnotic suggestion. This reaction is the unintentional result of treatments intended to cure "mental vacancy."

Chester, George Randolph. The Jirgo. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1912. A satire of the lost race motif in which the hero, a salesman, brings modern improvements to a civilization in Antarctica.

Cook, William Wallace. Adrift in the Unknown. New York: Street and Smith Publishing Company, The Adventure Library, 1904. Journey to Mercury. Social criticism in form of attack upon four capitalists who are kidnapped and taken along. Significant because the Mercurians are non-human.

Cast Away at the Pole. New York: Street and Smith Publishing Company, The Adventure Library, 1904. Satire of lost race novels and polar exploration. Arctic.

Marooned in 1492. New York: Street and Smith Publishing Company, 1905. Time travel by means of a drug.

A Round Trip to the Year 2000. New York: Street and Smith Publishing Company, 1903. Satire of utopian romance, dealing with twenty nineteenth century writers who somehow reach and become marooned in the year 2000.

Copley, Frank Barkley. The Impeachment of President Israels. New York: The Phillips Publishing Company, 1912. President impeached because he will not let public clamor force him to declare war on Germany. Much on a natural and scientific basis for moral law; next step of evolution will perfect the human soul.

Cowan, Frank. Revi-Lona. Greensburgh, Pennsylvania: Tribune Press, no date. Prehistoric creatures survive; lost race in a communistic state in Antarctica. Satirical in that the arrival of an American man disrupts this society governed by women.

Cowan, James. Daybreak: A Romance of an Old World. New York: G. H. Richmond & Company, 1896. Journey to moon and Mars; the moon falls and hits earth, the heroes fly to it in a balloon, and some magnetic phenomenon repels the moon so that it flies to Mars. Most significant for its development of the concept of parallel evolution and its defense of Christianity, including the idea that Christ was incarnated on every planet.

Cruger, Mary. Hyperaesthesia. New York: Fords, Howard, and Hulbert, 1886. The purported medical study of "morbid supersensitiveness of the nerves" serves as envelope for a love story. Hero is a doctor.

Cummins, Harle Owen. Welsh Rarebit Tales. Boston: Mutual Book Company, 1902. Short stories. "The Man Who Made a Man" treats the Frankenstein theme. "In the Lower Passage" deals with the survival from pre-history of a beast-man. "The Fool and His Joke" imitates Bierce's "A Watcher by the Dead." "The Space Annihilator" introduces an invention capable of instantaneously transporting objects over long distances.

Dake, Charles Romyn. A Strange Discovery. New York: H. J. Kimball, 1899. Intended as sequel to Poe's Gordon Pym. Lost race; Romans in the Antarctic. Love story main plot.

DeMille, James. A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1888. Lost race in Antarctica. Transitional, echoing many of Poe's devices but anticipating later novels with its survival of prehistoric monsters and intrusive scenes in which the discoverers of the manuscript cite scientific data and theory to substantiate the narrative.

De Morgan, John. He: A Companion to She. New York: Norman L. Munro, Publisher, 1887.

It. New York: Norman L. Munro, Publisher, 1887.

King Solomon's Treasures. New York: Norman L. Munro, Publishers, 1887.

King Solomon's Wives. New York: Norman L. Munro, Publisher, 1887. All four are close parodies of Rider Haggard, although He shifts its scene to Easter Island.

Dessar, Leo Charles. A Royal Enchantress. New York: Continental Publishing Company, 1900. Lost race; a north African civilization.

Dixon, Thomas. The Fall of a Nation. New York: D. Appleton and Company. Germany reduces America to a conquered province. No scientist hero. Savage tirade against Germany.

Donnelly, Ignatius. Caesar's Column. Chicago: F. J. Schulte and Company, 1890. Socialist revolution overthrows a government controlled by Trusts. Incidental though important use of an airforce equipped with dirigible balloons.

Doctor Huguet. Chicago: F. J. Schulte and Company, 1891. By transmigration the hero awakens in the body of a negro. Social criticism.

The Golden Bottle. New York and St. Paul: D. D. Merrill, 1892. Given the gift of a bottle which transforms iron into gold by an old man calling himself "the pity of God," the hero creates a utopia. First he overthrows the capitalists, then wins a war against all of Europe, and at last establishes a world state. Much emphasis of Christian values. Includes many scientific improvements. Wakens to find it all a dream.

Dorrington, Albert. The Radium Terrors. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1912. A scientist and journalist combine forces to recover stolen radium. Much discussion of radium and radio-activity.

Douglas, Theo. Iras: A Mystery. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1896. Transitional. Combines suspended animation, transmigration, Egyptology, and a scientific investigation of a supposed psychological abnormality. Much contradiction, but climax re-affirms a belief in the occult by suggestion that Egyptian princess actually revived and married the Egyptologist hero.

- Drayton, Henry Sinclair. In Oudemoon. New York: Grafton Press, 1901. Lost race of English colonists in South America. Christian socialist state. Originated as conscious effort at ideal state and was marooned by earthquake and landslide. Their scientific developments have far out-stripped the outer world.
- Dunn, Waldo H. The Vanished Empire: A Tale of the Mound Builders. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company, 1904. Pseudo-historical romance of pre-history which idealizes the civilization of the Mound Builders. Plot incidental to description of society. Contains an "Historical Appendix" giving diagrams, discussion of present theories, and a bibliography of scholarly works.
- Emerson, Willis George. The Smoky God. Chicago: Forbes and Company, 1908. Lost race in a Symmesian world. Conventional utopia, with some mechanical devices. The smoky god is the small sun without the earth. Most attention given to arguments supporting view that the Arctic or the inner world was the Edenic homeland.
- England, George Allen. The Air Trust. St. Louis: P. Wagner, 1915. A scientist in the hire of capitalists perfects a device to remove oxygen from the air so that the Trusts can control and sell even the air people breathe. He does this by perfecting and enlarging upon the process already used to release nitrogen from the air for purposes of manufacturing fertilizers; oxygen is a by-product. A socialist revolution overthrows the Trusts.
- Darkness and Dawn, Boston: Small, Maynard and Company, 1914. "The Vacant World", "Beyond the Great Oblivion", and "The Afterglow" form the trilogy which recount the rebirth of the world after a natural cataclysm. In a state of suspended animation for a thousand years, the engineer-hero and his beloved awaken to explore and reclaim a degenerate world. Social criticism largely implicit.
- The Golden Blight. New York: H. K. Fly Company; 1916. A scientist invents a machine that disintegrates gold and uses it to effect the overthrow of the Trusts. Much social criticism.
- The Flying Legion. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company, 1920. A scientist whose inventions are far in advance of the rest of the world forms a group of his wartime flying companions into a group, with himself as absolute head. They launch a project to reform Islam, which he feels is the true religion. After stealing the sacred religious objects from Mecca, they go to a hidden, golden city in Arabia, where the legion is destroyed but for the hero and his beloved. Much scientific theory is included.
- Fezandié, Clement. Through the Earth. New York: The Century Company, 1898. A scientist attempts to tunnel through the air. Detailed descriptions of theory and apparatus are included.
- Franklin, Edgar. Mr. Hawkins' Humorous Adventures. New York: Dodge Publishing Company, 1904. Pseudonym for Edgar Franklin Stearns. The misadventures of Hawkins, whose inventive genius produces gadgets, such as the pumpless pump and auto-aero-mobile, that fail. The bitter satire found in certain other novels is totally absent here.

- Fuller, Alvarado.M. A.D. 2000. Chicago: Laird and Lee. 1890. The hero transports himself into the future by a conscious scientific experiment inducing suspended animation. He awakens in a utopia dominated by science, with much attention given to description of inventions. Most significant for the introduction, incidental here, of a natural catastrophe which changed the American continent and turned the attention of scientists to electricity, the chief source of power for the utopia.
- Futrelle, Jacques. The Diamond Master. Indianapolis: The Bobbs Merrill Company, 1909. Combination of mystery story with the successful production of synthetic diamonds. Much detail to the scientific data and experiments.
- Garland, Hamlin. The Shadow World. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1908. Presented as Garland's record of personal research in the field of psychic phenomena. Describes miscellaneous incidents, but also contains a series of dialogues between a skeptical scientist and Garland, who argues in favor of the existence of the supernatural and the validity of psychical research.
- Gernsback, Hugo. Ralph 124C 41/. Boston: The Stratford Company, 1925; New York: Frederick Fell, Inc., 1950. First appeared in serial form in Modern Electrics for 1911; not published in hard covers until 1925. Against the background of a science-dominated utopia, it focuses upon the world's foremost scientist and a love story, the latter apparently unique in having a Martian as the "other man."
- Godfrey, Hollis. The Man Who Ended War. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1908. An unknown scientist produces the ultimate weapon -- a electrical or radioactive "wave" which disintegrates warships. Plot presented as mystery trying to solve disappearance of ships. Ends with world peace conference. Perhaps its chief significance lies in its presentation of a woman scientist as heroine.
- Gratacap, Louis Pope. The Certainty of a Future Life on Mars. New York: Irving Press, 1903. The successful experiment to communicate with Mars by "wireless telegraphy" in which the hero establishes contact with his deceased father. Early chapters dominated by science and concept of parallel evolution; then heavy mysticism as well as a portrait of utopian Martian civilization.
- The New Northland. New York: T. Benton, 1915. Scientist hero and companions discover lost race descended from Hebraic origins in Arctic. Also find mother-lode of radium. Much scientific theory and speculation in early chapters.
- Harben, William Nathaniel. The Land of the Changing Sun. New York: The Merriam Company, 1904. Lost race which intentionally colonized a great subterranean cavern near the Arctic and developed a man-made electrical sun to heat and light it. The race has a kind of obsession regarding eugenics; Harben bitterly attacks medical profession in advocating a eugenics program for the world.

- Harper, Vincent. The Mortgage on the Brain. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1905. A scientific experiment involving electrical force -- almost a kind of shock treatment -- successfully changes personality and cures amnesia. Hero a medical student. Strong attack upon traditional religious views and traditional concepts of personality.
- Hastings, George Gordon. The First American King. New York and London: Smart Set Publishing Company, 1904. Deliberate experiment induces suspended animation. Fascistic-type government dominated by trusts. Socialist revolution triumphs with aid of airplanes.
- Hatfield, Richard. Geyserland: 9262 B.C.: Empiricism in Social Reform. Washington, D. C. Richard Hatfield, 1908. Lost race; Edenic continent in the Arctic. Major emphasis attempts to reconcile Marxism, both historically and philosophically, to Christianity, but early chapters contain much geological theory and speculation.
- Hawthorne, Julian. The Professor's Sister. New York and Chicago: Belford, Clarke, and Company, 1888. Transitional. Hero is an introverted mystic-scientist. Psychic forces and suspended animation background to love story.
- Hoddard, William Reginald. The Daughter of the Dawn. Boston: Page and Company, 1903. Lost race; strongly implies Atlantean remains in New Zealand.
- Howells, William Dean. Between the Dark and the Daylight. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1907. Short stories featuring the psychologist Wanhope, who gives scientific explanations for the 'ghost' stories told by members of a dinner club.
- Questionable Shapes. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1903. Introduces Wanhope.
- Through the Eye of the Needle. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1907. Utopian.
- A Traveler From Altruria. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1894. Utopian.
- Janvier, Thomas Allibone. The Aztec Treasure House. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1890. Lost race; surviving remnant of Aztecs in Mexico. Hero is a professor of topical linguistics who undertakes an expedition to Mexico as part of his research for a book on pre-Colombian America. Much reference to scholarly sources, including Stephens.
- In The Sargasso Sea. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1898. Scientific explanations and data incidental to adventure story.
- Kelly, James Paul. Prince Izon. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company, 1910. Lost race; Aztecs in the Gran Canyon. Hero is an archeologist-anthropologist. Love story; mysticism regarding Aztec religion.

Lloyd, John Uri. Etidorpha. Cincinnati: John Uri Lloyd, 1895. Imaginary voyage into great caverns within the earth by a man who betrayed the guarded secrets of alchemy and was punished with apparently eternal life. Contains one of most violent attacks upon science, especially biology, of the period.

London, Jack. Before Adam. New York and London: The Macmillan Company, 1906. Pseudo-historical romance of prehistory giving a picture of the life of the caveman. Stanley Waterloo charged London with plagiarism, saying London had, in essence, re-written Ab: A Tale of the Time of the Caveman (1897). London uses concept of racial memory as device by which the narrator 'dreams' of his past existence.

The Faith of Men. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904. "A Relic of the Pliocene" tells of the hunt for and killing of a mammoth in the Arctic. Reference to the Siberian discoveries.

The Iron Heel. New York and London: The Macmillan Company, 1907. The Everhard Manuscript, which records the early stages of the struggle between the socialists and fascistic-type state imposed by the rule of the Trusts. After seven centuries the socialists have triumphed and established a utopia. Incidental science; heroine's father a scientist.

Moon-Face. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1906. "The Shadow and the Flash" gives account of two young chemists -- one trying to produce an absolute black, the other total transparency -- who succeed but destroy each other because of rivalry for a girl. Implication they are driven mad as result of chemicals they have taken.

The Night Born. New York: The Century Company, 1913. "When the World Was Young" provides a study of multiple personality. Concept of atavism introduced to explain why hero assumes identity of early Teutonic warrior at night. He fights and kills a grizzly bear in order to protect his fiancée. This experience cures him somehow.

The Red One. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1918. In the title story the hero, dying of fever on Guadacanal while the prisoner of headhunters, agrees to swap his own head for a glimpse of the god of the savages. He finds it to be a ruined spaceship. Marred by style and technique, but still one of finest stories of period. Plot and theme apparently unique for period.

The Scarlet Plague. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1919. A fascist-type society has been destroyed by a new type disease for which there was no anti-toxin until too late. Remnant of mankind has reverted to savagery. Closes on deterministic prediction that the entire cycle of civilization -- rise and fall -- will be repeated, "without end." Most feasible of the novels dealing with world catastrophe.

- London, Jack. The Star Rover. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915. By means of a self-induced cataleptic trance the hero, a prisoner in solitary confinement, frees his mind and soul to wander in other times, other places. No explanation is given although the process is described.
- Lorimer, George Horace. The False Gods. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1906. Against a detailed background of Egyptology, Lorimer attacks the cultists, especially the followers of Madame Blavatsky.
- Lynde, Francis. Scientific Sprague. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912. A scientist acts as railroad detective for a small western company and solves a series of mysteries. Less science than either Luther Trant or Craig Kennedy.
- Marshall, Sidney J. The King of Kor, or She's Promise Kept. Washington, D. C.: Sidney J. Marshall, 1903. Lost race; intended as sequel to Rider Haggard's novel. Much mysticism.
- Michelson, Miriam. The Awakening of Zojas. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1910. An experiment in suspended animation succeeds. The subject revives to lead a revolt against oppressive rulers.
- Mighels, Philip Verrill. The Crystal Sceptre. New York: R. F. Fenno and Company, 1901. Two lost races of 'missing links' on island-contin^{ent} somewhere in the Indian Ocean. Warfare between them makes up most of plot. Hero rescues white girl and they escape island. Highly sentimental in treatment of apemen.
- Mitchell, John Ames. The Last American. New York: F. A. Stokes and Brother, 1889. Closely parallels Poe's "Mellonta Tauta"; a Persian expedition of the thirtieth century visits America. One of earliest suggestions of 'catastrophe' motif in passage referring to climatic changes which brought about America's downfall. Primarily serves as a vehicle for bitter attack on American materialism.
- Drowsy. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, Publishers, 1917. Scientist discovers anti-gravity and ultimate energy to permit space flight to moon. Recalled from voyage to Mars by the 'psychic' call of heroine who has finally decided she loves him.
- Moffett, Cleveland Langston. The Conquest of America. New York: George H. Doran Company, 1916. War between the United States and Germany. American victory not finally attained until Thomas Edison develops a radio-controlled torpedo that permits an "insignificant airforce" to annihilate the German navy. Dedicated to the Aero Clubs of America.
- Morris, Gouverneur. It and Other Stories. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912. "Back There in the Grass" features a foot-high man-serpent creature. Suggestion is made that it is the product of another line of evolution.

- Morrow, William C. The Ape, The Idiot and Other People. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1897. Stories show influence of Bierce. "The Monster-Maker" presents the Frankenstein theme.
- Newcomb, Simon. His Wisdom, the Defender. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1900. Professor of Molecular Physics discovers ultimate energy and produces advanced weapons. After defeating European nations, he sets up a government with himself as head, abolishes war, and outlines a method by which 'dependent peoples' will govern themselves. Story told by future historians of the state he established.
- Norton, Roy. The Vanishing Fleets. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1908. Japanese-American war. Presented as a mystery; the Japanese and British fleets vanish. Flashback explains American scientist has developed a super-metal and anti-gravity. Council of world rulers outlaws war and thereby leads world one step closer to utopia. Story features a woman scientist, daughter of scientist who makes discoveries.
- Osborne, Duffield. The Secret of the Crater. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1900. Lost race; Phoenicians in the Pacific. Dominated by love story of American naval officer and Phoenician princess. Location near Easter Island.
- Osbourne, Lloyd. The Adventurer. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1907. Lost race; the deliberate search for the treasure of a ruined pre-Colombian city somewhere in Venezuela now inhabited by savage descendants of the people. Features a German archeologist who had been held prisoner by the tribe. Most fantastic element is the mode of transportation; literally, a land-ship.
- Paine, Albert Bigelow. The Great White Way. New York: J. F. Taylor and Company, 1901. Lost race; utopian civilization in Antarctica. It is agrarian; its people have telepathic power. Scientist of expedition stays behind to marry queen. It serves as a vehicle for attack upon materialism.
- The Mystery of Evelin Delorme. Boston: The Arena Publishing Company, 1894. Imitates Stevenson's Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in using alter egos as symbols of good and evil. Story presented as the case study of an experiment that went wrong. Special introduction presents a medical doctor who explains in terms of the theory of the day how his use of hypnosis produced the alter ego which came to dominate the heroine.
- Parrish, Randall. Prisoners of Chance. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company, 1908. Lost race told as historical romance; suggestion that Natchez Indians were descendants of the Mound Builders.
- Parry, David Maclean. The Scarlet Empire. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1906. Lost race; Atlantis exists at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean under a glass dome. It is a decadent, socialistic nation. Some attention to the past glories of its science, but primarily the novel is a vehicle for one of the bitterest attacks against socialism during the period.

Pope, Gustavus W. A Journey to Mars. New York: G. W. Dillingham, 1894. Dominated by the love story of American naval officer and Martian princess. Strongly advocates the concept of parallel evolution, with Mars a more mature society than earth's and men the same, "in Esse", on all worlds. Perhaps most significant for its introduction, where Pope defends the "scientific romance" as a literary genre. First of a projected series involving visits to each planet.

Wonderful Adventures on Venus. Boston: The Arena Publishing Company, 1895. Sequel to A Journey to Mars, with same characters. Venus pictured as younger than earth, at a stage similar to earth's prehistory. The parallel is kept even to the sinking of an "Atlantean" continent.

Reeve, Arthur Benjamin. The Craig Kennedy Series. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1910-1918; first uniform edition 1916, 12 v. First volume, The Silent Bullet, was issued in 1910. Stories first published individually in Cosmopolitan, beginning in 1910. Later novels, such as The Dream Dancer (1917), added without prior magazine publication. Kennedy was the best known of the scientific detectives. Most of his stories turn upon the use of some gadget. He is, however, the first of the fictional heroes to make use of, and explain in detail, the Freudian theory.

Rhodes, William Henry. Caxton's Book. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft and Company, 1876. A posthumous volume edited by Daniel O'Connell, who describes Rhodes as, potentially, the equal of Verne and acknowledges the existence of "scientific fiction" as a distinct genre. "Phases in the Life of John Polleffen" deals with a photographer-chemist searching for the perfect lens and making one after he has analyzed a 'living' human eye. "The Telescopic Eye" presents a boy who can describe in detail such distant objects as the moon because of the structure of his eye. Rhodes uses this device as a point of departure and satirizes his contemporaries' portraits of lunar society. "The Aztec Princess" deals with the transmigration of an explorer to pre-Colombian times; the narrator discusses Stephens and Norman at length. "The Earth's Hot Center" records a deliberate experiment to dig to the center of the earth. The longest and best of the works, "The Case of Summerfield", presents an 'evil' scientist who threatens to destroy the world's oceans by a process he has discovered.

The Case of Summerfield. New York and San Francisco: Paul Elder & Company, 1918. Reprint of Rhodes novelette.

Robertson, Morgan Andrew. Over the Border. New York: The McClure Company, 1914. Short stories. Although revealed as a dream, "The Last Battleship" has a ship destroyed by a bombing plane and makes use of a submarine. "Absolute Zero" introduces a device like radar to warn against icebergs.

Rock, James. Thro' Space. Boston: New England Druggist Publishing Company, 1909. Space flight to Venus. Conventional utopia.

- Savile, Frank. Beyond the Great White Wall. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company, 1901. Lost race; a manuscript describing a voyage of Mayans to Antarctica leads an expedition to the polar region. They find only ruins and a solitary brontosaurus, which is identified as one of the Mayan gods.
- Scott, John Reed. The Duke of Oblivion. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1914. Lost race; eighteenth century French and British in Caribbean.
- Seeley, Charles Sumner. The Lost Canyon of the Toltecs. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company, 1893. Lost race; Toltecs in Central America near Panama. One of three heroes is a German naturalist in the tradition of Humboldt. Much comparison of Toltec and Zuni. Concept of cultural relativity introduced.
- Rousseau, Victor. The Messiah of the Cylinder. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company, 1917. Point of departure is an experiment in suspended animation. Hero awakens in a world dominated by science and socialism. Governors believe science has already made a complete and final revelation to man; new inquiry impossible. Worship such men as Darwin, Marx, Mendel, Nietzsche, and Wells. Hero leads revolt; during his "sleep" legend made him a kind of messiah who would deliver the world from its hellish state. Significant as apparently the first of the anti-utopias. Pseudonym for Victor Rousseau Emanuel.
- Serviss, Garrett Putnam. A Columbus of Space. New York and London: D. Appleton and Company, 1911. Voyage to Venus dominated by love story of scientist far in advance of his time and Venusian princess; they die in catastrophic fire. Ship driven by atomic power, but technical details dismissed.
- Edison's Conquest of Mars. Los Angeles: Carcosa House, 1947. A. Langley Searles edits this first novel which ran serially in New York Evening Journal early in 1898. Intended as sequel to Wells: War of the Worlds, which ran serially in Cosmopolitan in 1897. Technical detail dismissed; novel filled with gadgets and eulogy of Edison. Except for giantism, Mars' evolution parallels that of earth.
- The Moon Metal. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1900. A 'evil' scientist assumes almost dictatorial powers because he has a monopoly on metal which replaces gold as basis for monetary system. Investigation discloses he has invented a method of drawing the metal from moon. He vanishes in a scene having mystical overtones.
- The Second Deluge. New York: McBride, West and Company, 1912. Most fully developed example of catastrophe motif in which scientist is savior of society. A watery nebula threatens earth; hero builds ark and chooses people who will help found new civilization. Geological phenomenon causes part of Rockies to rise above water so that others are also saved. Much Egyptology intrudes when submarine visits site of Sphinx. Science dominates the new society.

Severy, Melvin Linwood. The Darrow Enigma. New York: A. L. Burt, Publishers, 1904. Incidental science in a mystery; hero employs post-hypnotic suggestion to reveal murderer. Most important for scientist-hero's discussion of the temperament of a scientist.

Smyth, Clifford. The Gilded Man: A Romance of the Andes. New York: Boni & Liveright, 1918. Lost race; remnant of Chibcha tribe survive in cavern lighted by a radium sun. Narrator is scientist who introduces psychological theory, discussion of radium, and much from El Dorado legends. Radium baths strengthen moral character because of affinity of certain radium colors for certain moral attributes.

Stockton, Frank. The Great Stone of Sardis. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1898. Opens with description of utopian world of 1947. Idealized scientist invents a new gun and a kind of X-ray machine permitting viewers to see strata of the earth. He burrows through shell of the earth to find core is a diamond, while friends undertake a successful submarine voyage to discover north pole. Rival scientist tries to steal his secrets; an incidental love story.

The Great War Syndicate. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1889. First fully developed treatment of future war motif. In war with Britain a group of twenty-three American businessmen assume responsibility for war effort. Develop an armored vessel, a kind of submarine, and an electric-powered "Instantaneous Motor", which seems a cross between a jet-propelled shell and an atomic explosion. After victory an Anglo-American alliance is formed to outlaw all future wars. Also contains "The Water Devil", in which a broken telegraph cable in the Indian Ocean magnetizes a ship and prevents its moving.

John Gayther's Garden and Other Stories Told Therein. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902. "The Lady in the Box" employs hypnosis. "My Translatophone" deals with a machine that translates all languages into English, with humorous results on a romance.

The Magic Egg and Other Stories. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907. In "The Magic Egg" hypnosis breaks up a romance. In "My Terminal Moraine" the hero mines ice from an underground glacier. "A Tale of Negative Gravity" gently satirizes all wonderful inventions.

Sutphen, Van Tassel. The Doomsmen. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1906. Civilization has reverted to the level of American frontier life. Incidental reference in dialogue names a plague as the cause. Mostly adventure, but much reference to the wonders of the earlier civilization and an interesting picture of a forbidden city.

Taylor, G. Bryson. In the Dwellings of the Wilderness. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1904. Follows a team of archeologists to Egypt, where they open the bewitched tomb of a princess. She returns to life and lures the men into the desert, where one goes blind and another mad. Detailed description of theory and the workings of a dig.

- Thomas, Chauncey. The Crystal Button. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin and Company, 1891. The hero, an engineer, is transported into the utopian 47th century. Although technical details are lacking, science dominates the society. Much praise of the engineering profession as a public servant; advocates a technocratic state because of the efficiency it will bring to government.
- Train, Arthur Cheyney and Robert William Wood. The Man Who Rocked the Earth. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1915. A scientist, by implication 'mad', calls for an end to the stalemated European war. He increases the length of the sidereal day, disintegrates a part of the Atlas mountains, and threatens to change the poles of the earth. His weapons and airship make use of atomic power. Novel contains first description of radiation sickness and first detailed discussion of atomic power. Although an explosion kills him and destroys his base, the hero, an American scientist, arrives in time to save the airship with its weapons. A conference of nations convenes in Washington to end all war and to form a federated, utopian world state.
- Wait, Frona Eunice. Yermah the Dorado. San Francisco: W. Doxey, 1897. A pseudo-historical romance combining references to Atlantis with a portrait of pre-Columbian America. Highly civilized races worship a god whose principles are those of Christianity; Yermah is his prophet, and is referred to as the ideal man of all time. Pseudonym for Mrs. Frona Eunice Wait (Smith) Colburn.
- Wallace, King. The Next War. Washington, D. C.: Martyn Publishing House, 1892. Portrays a future war between the negro and white races in America. Little more than an hysterical diatribe against negroes. Under torture and the pleading of the heroine, the hero-scientist gives the secret negro societies the formula for a poison he has developed to kill English sparrows. He gives them a dilute form so that the revolt fails. Like lemmings, the negroes disappear into the southern swamps to be seen no more.
- Waterloo, Stanley. Armageddon. Chicago and New York: Rand McNally and Company, 1898. A future war in which the U. S. wins with a dirigible type craft that destroys the attacking European navies. Aluminum and electricity enshrined as ultimate metal and ultimate energy. Anglo-American alliance to govern world; most pronounced statement of Anglo-Saxon supremacy during period.
- A Son of the Ages. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1914. By combining ideas of reincarnation and racial memory, Waterloo traces his hero's various lives -- from that of Scar, "the Link", to the Phoenicians, Germanic tribes, and Vikings. One sequence dramatizes the sinking of Atlantis.
- The Story of Ab: A Tale of the Time of the Caveman. Chicago: Way and Williams, 1897. Apparently the earliest American pseudo-historical romance of prehistoric times in which previously present religious matters were completely absent. Waterloo's plot becomes the prototype for later novels.

- Waterloo, Stanley. The Wolf's Long Howl. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Company, 1899. Short stories. In "Love and a Triangle" the heroine refuses to marry until the hero solves the problem of communication with Mars. He does, by means of geometric symbols. Much theory and speculation of the period is presented. "Professor Morgan's Moon" involves the problem of the age of the moon. Camille Flammarion's views upheld. "Love and a Latch Key" turns upon the invention of Simpson's Electric Latch Key. "Christmas 200,000 B. C." presents a love story in which the cave girl's father and suitor are killed by her new mate.
- Wharton, Edith. Tales of Men and Ghosts. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910. Several of ghost stories, such as "The Bolted Door", deal with obsession or hallucination, but "The Debt" stands unique in the period for its study of the character of a scientist. The story turns on the conflict which arises when a young scientist produces a Darwinian-type study that completely destroys, replaces, the work, of his teacher, one of the great scientists of the period.
- White, Stewart Edward and Samuel H. Adams. The Mystery. New York: McClure, Phillips, and Company, 1907. Majority of manuscript presented as a mystery echoing the Marie Celeste affair. Last portion the narrative of Percy Darrow, who tells the scientist-hero's successful search for the ultimate energy. Outstanding for its portrait of the idealized scientist far in advance of his time. One of best written of period.
- The Sign at Six. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1912. White wrote this alone. Percy Darrow as the scientist-hero who thwarts a 'mad' scientist. The threat comes from the madman's ability to cut off light, sound, and heat waves. Much theory, although presented primarily as a mystery.
- Wicks, Mark. To Mars Via the Moon. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1911. Dedicated to Percival Lowell. First chapters read like a textbook, but once on Mars a combination of mysticism and conventional utopia.
- Wilson, William Huntington. Rafnaland. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1900. Lost race; Vikings in the Arctic. Some mention of Andrée in the preface.